

will, a rather unique document that must have tested the acumen of the Privy Council. The following is a verbatim copy of the bequeathing clause :

De sei amei auran Des Bon receive mon name ge Don a Challe Dorion la goiyan de tous les fon que ge posede ausi Bein com lin terre de toutes les argants aveque les yanfan qui la desa darnier fame, que toutes les yanfan qulora aveque elle auseito que mon frere cera mor, ei reteiron tout les profei intere s' aquira toute qu'a seuse qui porteront le nom De Dorion ausito que sa feigue cero mareiaté sa cera feinei le garson De sa fame reteiron tout le reveueu gatan."

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE GAZETTE & MAGAZINE, January 1859—New York E. E. Currie.

This Journal we regard as the most available source of information relative to American Insurance Companies accessible. The present number contains the latest financial statements of the leading U. S. companies. An attentive perusal of its contents would very likely profit those who contemplate insuring in any of these institutions.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

We have to acknowledge the March number of the "Great Republic," one of the best New York Monthlies.

A glance at its varied contents gives promise of some pleasant reading for an idle hour. "The Seven Travellers at Niagara," is a fresh and lively sketch of a first visit to the mighty cataract; and "a Night on the Llanos" in a few pages, gives but too true an idea of the convulsed state of society in South America.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.

This Review is amongst the ablest of the many periodicals which visit this country.

The present January number fully sustains its wide and well deserved celebrity, for deep research, comprehensive thought, masculine and brilliant style. We have always been at a loss to comprehend why it is that the trashy frivolous publications of the neighbouring States are in such request here, when works of such high ability as the four Quarterlies emanating from the first minds of Great Britain, are so easy of access to the reading public.

The leading article of the London Quarterly—"Difficulties of Railway Engineering" will repay an attentive perusal. It is a history—relieved by splendid illustration—of the ability, the enterprize, the indomitable courage which marked the dawn of the Railway Spirit in England, and which have followed it apace in its progress to the grand success of the present day.

We regret that our limited space precludes a further notice of this valuable periodical. The lovers of Smollet, will be delighted with a capital paper on the foibles and virtues of their favorite author; those who are of a more serious mood will find matter for reflection in a well digested article on "Church Extension."

THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT, COUNTY COURTS ACT AND THE NEW RULES OF COURT, WITH NOTES OF ALL DECIDED CASES &c. By ROBERT HARRISON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Toronto, 1858.

A short notice of a colonial law book may not be without interest for the English lawyer, although it treats exclusively of colonial practice; for the Canadian Procedure Act was based upon our own, and Mr. Harrison has been enabled to illustrate his excellent edition of it by extensive reference to the decisions of the English courts. But he has not contented himself with mere notes of cases; he has attempted that which

we do not remember to have seen in any of our own books of practice—to extract and define some principles of practice. The general belief among lawyers in England is, that practice is purely arbitrary; that it is governed by no principles, and that it would be vain to attempt the reduction of practice to a system. Mr. Harrison thinks otherwise, and in his preface he thus explains his views:

No case, whether early or late, should, if possible, be viewed otherwise than as controlled by some governing principle. In matters of practice, certain principles may be discovered which are of intrinsic value as the key-notes of a great variety of cases. When it is laid down in general terms, that he who endeavours to upset an opponent upon some ground of irregularity must be strictly regular himself, we have before us a principle applicable to every case of irregularity. When we are informed that the law favours the liberty of the subject, we reasonably conclude that, in a proceeding to restrain the subject of that liberty, there must be no irregularity. When the court sets aside an arrest, because the affidavit to hold to bail does not state that the debt is "due," we know that it is set aside, not merely because there is an authority in point, but because that authority is consistent with reason, and accords with the general principle that the liberty of the subject is to be favoured. The court, in effect, decides that the affidavit omits to make out a good case for depriving the subject of his liberty.

We should like to see the scheme, thus suggested, elaborated by some competent pen among ourselves. If such a work can be accomplished, there is no question as to the utility alike to the law student and to the practitioner. Practice is so difficult to learn and to remember, because it appears to be arbitrary and incapable of reduction to principles. If principles lurk at the bottom of it, and any young English lawyer has the patience and ability to extract them, we can promise him both reputation and profit. It is at least worth the trial, for the effort would be an education in itself.

We congratulate the Profession in Canada on the possession of so accomplished a legal writer as Mr. Harrison, and a book of practice so invaluable to them as this must be.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &c.

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.

GEORGE ROBINSON VANNORMAN, Esquire, Barrister at Law to be County Attorney County of Brant.—(Gazetted, February 19, 1859.)

CORONERS.

WILLIAM S. HEWAT, Esquire, M.D. and WILLIAM C. SHAW, Esquire, Associate Coroners for the County of Wellington.

CHARLES ROLLS, Esquire, M.D. and HENRY HANSON, Esquire, M.D., Associate Coroners for the County of Middlesex.—(Gazetted, Feb. 5, 1859.)

THURMAN RAYMOND, Esquire, Associate Coroner for the County of Welland. EDWARD ALLEN, Esquire, Associate Coroner for the County of Simcoe.—(Gazetted, Feb. 19, 1859.)

JAMES P. ELLIOTT, Esquire, M.D., Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.—(Gazetted, Feb. 26, 1859.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

CHARLES HENRY WHITEHEAD, of Woodstock, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted, Feb. 5, 1859.)

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, of the Village of Delaware, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

HENRY TAYLOR, of Ingersoll, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada. ANDREW MILLROY, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

WILLIAM MCKENZIE JOHNSTON, of Strathroy, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted Feb. 19, 1859.)

WILLIAM B. CLARK, of the Town of Sarnia, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

JAMES BLACK, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

DUNCAN DUFF MCGILLIVRAY, of the Town of Port Hope, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted, Feb. 26, 1859.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES SMITH, A CLERK. OTTO KLOTZ, A COUNTY JUDGE—Under "Division Courts." A. H. M. MCP., X., and WILLIAM SMITH—Under "General Correspondence." Messrs. L. & P., Quilich—Have mislaid the *Lower Canada Jurist* containing the case you mention.

A MORSE, Smithville—Too late for this number, will receive attention in a next.

JOHN TILT, Derry West—Ditto.